

PAMPUCIT, R.

Scattering of pure oxides and oxides with additives. By
Pampuch. *Pyroch. Ind. Hidraul.* 19, 233-47 (1965) (Russian
and English summaries).—The role of the surface energy in
the 1st stages of the sintering process in the solid phase of
pure oxides, the possibility of predicting the effect of addi-
tives on the sintering of these oxides, and the effect of their
structural characteristics are studied. Within the limits of
the accuracy of scattering, i.e., the accuracy of the measure-
ment of the scattering angle, the orientation of the surface
of the oxides Al_2O_3 , MgO , CaO , MnO_2 , Cr_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 ,
 V_2O_5 , TiO_2 , and ZnO at 1000°, 1120°, 1050°, and
1270° was determined. The scattering intensity of the
oxides Al_2O_3 , MgO , CaO , MnO_2 , Cr_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , V_2O_5 ,
 TiO_2 , and ZnO at 1000°, 1120°, 1050°, and 1270° was
studied. The results obtained for these oxides are discussed
in terms of the effect of the surface energy on the sintering
process. The effect of the surface energy on the sintering
process is explained by the fact that a change in the surface
energy influences the sintering process. The relation be-
tween the sintering intensity, the structure of the oxides, and
the bond electrostatic of the bond metal-O proves the exis-
tence of groups of oxides, e.g., Fe_2O_3 , Cr_2O_3 , and Al_2O_3 ,
 MgO , ZnO , BaO , MnO_2 , and CaO ; and TiO_2 , Cr_2O_3 , and
 V_2O_5 . Within these groups the sintering ability decreases
with decrease of the electronegativity of the bond. It be-
came apparent from scattering expts. of BeO with addn. of
 Al_2O_3 , BaO , CaO , MnO_2 , MgO , P_2O_5 , SiO_2 , TiO_2 ,
and ZnO ($T = 100^\circ$ (4 h), 1000, 1120, 1050, 1080, 1120, 1070,
1000, 1200, and 1270, resp.) that the change of T_s is not re-
lated to the change of the scattering angle.

based on the formation of a solid phase. X-rays with Al, Th, Zr, Be and Mg oxides show that additives having a lower electron affinity of the metal O bond than the basic oxide, in general of 1.0-1, improve the sintering process. Mass transfer by diffusion or by evapo-condensation as mechanisms of the kinetics of sintering in the solid phase are rejected and considered as unsatisfactory in view of the avail. data. P. suggests, however, that mass transfer by convection, i.e., change of the plastic limits, affected by the surface tension, could reasonably be accepted as the mechanism of the process. Mordechai Meirman

SW
2/3

COUNTRY : Chemical Technology, Ceramic Products and
CATEGORY : Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 39, 1959, No. 08517

AUTHOR : M. V. Kostylev, Ph.

ORG. / PUB. : Kharkov Institute of Chemical Technology

ABSTRACT : Experimental studies were conducted on the synthesis of a new class of organic binders based on polyacrylic acid and its salts. The properties of the binders were studied by methods of thermogravimetry, infrared spectroscopy, and electron microscopy. The binders are soluble in water, alcohol, and organic solvents. They have a high degree of crystallinity and a low viscosity. The binders are used in the production of ceramic products, glass, and binding materials. The results of the studies show that the binders have good mechanical properties and are suitable for use in various industries.

22 SEP 1985 - 20 AUG 1986
US. S. P. C. I.

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AT THE END OF THE PERIOD OF TIME FROM 22 SEP 1985 TO 20 AUGUST 1986, THE S. P. C. I. WAS IN A POSITION TO OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE S. P. C. I. IN THE PERIOD OF TIME FROM 22 SEP 1985 TO 20 AUGUST 1986. THE INFORMATION IS AS FOLLOWS:
1. THE S. P. C. I. WAS IN A POSITION TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THE S. P. C. I. IN THE PERIOD OF TIME FROM 22 SEP 1985 TO 20 AUGUST 1986.
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11. THE S. P. C. I.

12. THE S. P. C. I.

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RzhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68517

AMOUNT :

DATE, PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Under the influence of gamma radiation, the rate of oxidation of organic compounds in the presence of transition metal ions increases sharply. This effect is observed in the presence of transition metal ions in amounts of 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁵ mole/liter. It is assumed that the mechanism of this effect is connected with the formation of free radicals. The authors have shown that the rate of oxidation of organic compounds by oxygen increases with increasing temperature and changes of the surface oxygen pressure. The activation energy is $E = 17.1 \text{ Kcal}/\text{mole}$, where $T_0 = 25^\circ\text{C}$. The activation energy of the reaction is necessary for the effect of oxygen uptake by organic compounds.

TYPE
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625.1-18-1 B2/111, NO. 8, 1950, JUN 16, 1957

AMERICAN
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UNION

POLYGRAPH

ABSTRACT

The results of studies, etc.,
on the effect of solar radiation
on the surface temperature, the
rate of heat transfer, the temperature
of the surface of surfaces made of
various materials at their temperature,
 $T = -60^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 100°C , values of thermal
resistance, force exerted by radiation
on the surface of solid-like bodies having
different slopes that depend on the
radiation level in the compression of
samples. The obtained experimental results

Date:

4/8

P-230

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68527

AUTHOR :

INSTITUTION :

PERIODICAL :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
Contd : correspond theoretically to the found interdependence. In the consideration of the connection of fusion temperature with the oxide's structure, it was demonstrated that oxides having a structure of calcium fluoride type, fuse in the solid state much easier than oxides that have a structure of sodium chloride or of wurtzite. The consideration of structural factors is not conclusive without bringing in deviation from the ionic characteristics of the bondage. The electronegative potential of the metal-oxygen bondage in oxides is a

Carri: 5/8

- 31 -

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68527

AUTHOR :
TRANSLATOR :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
Cond : salts, oxides & silicates & organic substances, also correspond to lowering of the melting characteristics. In the consideration of the effect of additives on fusion of pure oxides in the solid state, it is confirmed that a beneficial effect on fusion is created by additives that tend to lower surface energy of a fusing oxide. To such a type of additives belong oxides, the electronegative potential of which (of the bondage between a metal and oxygen) is lower than that of the basic oxide. In the consideration of

Caro: 7/P

H = 3°

PAMPUCH, R.

Distr: 4E2c

Properties of activated boron oxide. B. Pampuch (Inst. Naukowo-Produkcyjne "Grawitronika", Press. Tadeusza Kościuszki 13, No. 1, 00-047 Warsaw).—Boronite, and the increase in d. of BeO powder during sintering at 1200, 1400, and 1600° for 1, 2, 4, 6, or 10 hrs. were tested. BeO contained approx. 0.5-0.9% impurities which included Si, Al, Mg, Ca, Fe, and Na, and 1-3% of various oxide additives. BeO was prep'd. from Be sulfate soln. or from basic Be carbonte, and the oxide additives, were admitted by dry mixing, or by exapt. from soln., resp. BeO was preliminary calcined with oxide additives at 400-1200°. In respect to the effect on grain growth and d. of sintered product the oxide additives were classified into 3 groups: highly active: MnO, Cr₂O₃, PbO, TiO₂, CoO; active: BeO, K₂O, MgO, SiO₂; and slightly active: ZrO₂, NiO, and CeO₂. With highly active additives, a d. of 96% of that of theoretical value was obtained as a result of sintering at 1600° for 2 hrs., compared with d. of 68% required under the same conditions but in the absence of any additive. The effect of preliminary calcination and the technique of introduction of the additives on the BeO was negligibly small. From the results of these expts. compared with microscopic observation, x-ray, and thermal analysis, it was assumed that the activity of individual additives was decided by the intensity of electron exchange between the surface ions or atoms of BeO matrix and the added oxides, and could be referred only partly to the formation of mixed solid solns. The intensity of the observed cathodoluminescence occurred to do, the decrease in surface energy of the basic oxide, a factor which might be used as an early criterion for studies on sintering processes.

4
1 - MJC(TD)
1 - MJC(TA)
1 - RML(FS)
1 - JAJ(WII)

S/081/62/000/024/066/073
B166/B186

AUTHOR: Pampuch, R.

TITLE: Mechanism of the initial stages of sintering one- and two-component crystalline powders

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 576, abstract 24K271 (Prace inst. hutn., v. 14, no. 2, 1962, 75 - 80 [Pol.; summaries in Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: The course of sintering crystalline ZnO (at 850 and 950°C), MgO and BeO (at 1150 and 1250°C) powders was studied by high-temperature microscope determination of the linear shrinkage of cylinders 3 mm diameter and 4 mm height. Observations showed that in the initial stages sintering as a function of time takes place in two steps. This can be explained by two separate sintering mechanisms. In the first stage shrinkage of the specimens is linearly dependent on time, which corresponds to the mutual viscous slip of the crystalline powder (CP) grains. Apparently in the first stage of sintering there is a rearrangement of the concomitance of CP grains towards an increase in compactness by means of mutual slip of the

Card 1/2

42710

S/081/62/000/020/017/040
B158/B101

15.2230

AUTHOR: Pampuch, R.

TITLE: Ceramic properties of the system ZrO_2-SiO_2 PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1962, 349, abstract
20K182 (Prace Inst. hutn., v. 13, no. 52, 1961, 229-237
Pol.; summaries in Russ. and Eng.])TEXT: The ceramic properties of pure ZrO_2 (99.6 and 93.7%) specimens
with additions of 0, 10, 15, 20 and 50 mole% SiO_2 are studied. Specimens
in the form of cylindrical rods 3 mm in diameter and 10, 14, and 20 mm
long were subjected to 2000 kg/cm² pressure after adding 5% polyvinyl
alcohol and roasting at 1600, 1650, 1700 and 1750°C; then studied by
X-ray, dilatometric and microscopic methods. Theoretical considerations
and calculations indicate the possibility of producing sufficiently heat-
resistant refractories from ZrO_2 (without stabilizing its structure by
additions of CaO or MgO) if the growth of crystal grains during roasting

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S/081/62/000/020/017/040
B158/B101

Ceramic properties of the ...
is controlled. Satisfactory heat resistance (HR) of ZrO_2 can be ensured by reducing the crystal grain sizes, in a relation which is inversely proportional to the coefficient of linear expansion of stabilized and non-stabilized ZrO_2 within the temperature range of its known polymorphic transformations (PT), e.g. by adding small amounts (5-10%) of SiO_2 . Sinters of such a composition, despite the presence of PT in them, display better HR than ZrO_2 stabilized by adding CaO or MgO . The favorable effect of SiO_2 additions on HR is connected in the first place with retardation of the growth of grains during roasting together with the formation of $ZrSiO_4$. The best results for HR are given by sinters with 10% SiO_2 added, microsections of which show continuity of the $ZrSiO_4$ phase. Even at a low porosity of 10-14%, no thermal hysteresis loop is observed in such sinters during heating-cooling, so no clefts form on the crystal faces. Since additions of SiO_2 adversely affect sintering of

Card 2/3

S/061/62/000/020/017/040
B158/B101

Ceramic properties of the ...

ZrO₂, the specimens are best sintered by preliminary combined roasting of ZrOCl₂ in the presence of SiO₂ (ground quartz of ~2 μ grain size) at 700-800°C. The temporary stabilization that occurs during this and retardation of the PT with the more reactive low temperature tetragonal modification of ZrO₂ guarantee the production of reactive raw powders and, after the secondary roasting, of sinters of ZrO₂ + SiO₂ with sufficient HR and relatively higher density (10-14% porosity) when roasted at 1700°C with 5-7 hours' retention at this temperature. 21 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

8/137/62/000/007/006/072
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Pampuch, R.

TITLE: Ceramic properties of ZrO_2-SiO_2 system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 2 - 3, abstract
7B8 ("Prace Inst. hutn.", 13, no. 52, 1961, 229 - 237, Polish;
Russian and English summaries)

TEXT: A study of ceramic properties of samples of pure ZrO_2 (99.6 and
98.7%) with 0, 10, 15, 20 and 50% mol. SiO_2 additions was carried out at the
Polish Institute of Refractory Materials. The samples in the form of cylindric
rods 3 mm in diameter and 10, 14 and 20 mm long were pressed under 2,000 kg/cm²
with an addition of 5% of polyvinyl alcohol and after shingling at 1,600, 1,650,
1,700 and 1,750°C were studied by X-ray, dilatometric and microscopic methods.
A satisfactory thermal resistance of ZrO_2 can be secured by decreasing the grain
size of crystals in the relation inversely proportional to the coefficient of
linear expansion of stabilized and unstabilized ZrO_2 in the temperature range
of its known polymorphous transformations, for instance, by introducing small
(5 - 10%) SiO_2 additions. Sinters of such compositions, in spite of the presence
Card 1/2

PAMPUCH, R.; ZABINSKA, T.

Industrial quality testing of plugs and kettle bricks by
ultrasonic method. Eptioanyag 14 no.6:229-234 Je '62.

1. Tuzalloanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Gliwice, Poland.

S/137/62/000/006/074/1.3
AC52/A101

AUTHOR: Pampuch, R.

TITLE: The role of surface energy in the sintering phenomenon of pure oxides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, ... , 1962, 33, abstract MG33
("Prace Inst. hutn.", v. 13, no. 3, 1951, 105 - 115, Polish; Russian
and English summaries)

TEXT: The sintering mechanism of pure oxides is considered in connection
with their surface energy. The author draws the conclusion that the lower the
surface energy, the better the sintering ability. Experimental data on the sintering
ability of MgO, BeO and other oxides are cited. There are 40 references.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DAMPUCH, Roman

• COAL GASIFICATION AND INTEGRATED FERROALUMINUM Smelting
Hanns-Joachim Dampuch, Roman Dampuch, and Jozef Kralik
(Zlin, Czechoslovakia) - A process for the integrated production of aluminum and
coking coal quality by a two-stage gasifier structure in an autoclave is
described. The effects of hydrogenation on coal properties and conversion
with respect to availability of the resulting gaseous products are also
discussed.

PAMPUCH, Stefan

Review o basicznych kryptach i ich metodach rozkladania.
Automatyka Gliwice nr. 4, 1971, s. 11.

I. Department of Control Theory of the Silesian University
University, Gliwice.

PAMPUCH, T.

Prestressed pipelines. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) p. 47.

ENERGETYKA. (Ministerstwo Gornictwa i Energetyki oraz Stowarzyszenie
Elektryków Polskich) Bytom, Poland
Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
uncla.

PAMPUCH, Teodor, Mgr inz.

Systems of electric-power pipelines. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) Energetyka
Pol 15.no.6:175-178 Je '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Energoprojekt Katowice.

(Electric-power distribution) (Pipelines)

PAMPUCH, Teodor, Mgr. inz.

Systems of electric-power pipelines Pt. 2. Energetyka Pol 15 no.7:
201-203 Jl '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Energoprojekt, Katowice.

(Electric power) (Pipe lines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238920004-2

P'MUKCHE FV, Angel

The "P' Mukche" is the name of the village where the
B'gal 56 no. 2790 - 1961 was found.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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PAM 3. V. 1. 1. 2.

1964 EDITION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964 10-1400

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238920004-2"

16 JULY 1968

- V1 -

1. The American Embassy, Paris, has been informed that the US Ambassador to France, Dr. L. D. Tamm, will be present at the National Conference of Political Parties (CONFERENCE NATIONALE DES PARTIS POLITIQUES) to be held in Paris, France, on July 19-20, 1968.
2. The American Embassy, Paris, has been informed that the US Ambassador to France, Dr. L. D. Tamm, will be present at the National Conference of Political Parties (CONFERENCE NATIONALE DES PARTIS POLITIQUES) to be held in Paris, France, on July 19-20, 1968.
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(C)

KRUSTEV, B.; PAMPULOV, Zdr.

Stimulation of intestinal peristalsis in immediate postoperative periods with the aid of mivaline. Khirurgiia 15 no.9/10:890-893 '62.

1. Iz Nauchno-izsledovatelskiiia onkologichen institut.
(GALANTHAMINE) (INTESTINES) (DIGESTION)
(POSTOPERATIVE CARE)

PAMPULOV, Zdr.

On the importance of anti-shock therapy for surgical practice. Khirurgija Sofija It no 6:531-538 '63.

1. Nauchno-izsledovatel'skiy i anglichen institut. Direktor:
Ves. Mikhailov.

(ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY) (SHOCK, TRAUMATIC)
(SHOCK, SURGICAL) (PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION)
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL) (SPLENIC NEOPLASMS)
(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC) (LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC)
(HYDROCOITONE) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

KRUSTEV, B.; PAMPULOV, Zdr.

Use of nivaline in surgical practice (Preliminary report).
Khirurgia (Sofia) It no. 3 257-265 o3.

(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS) (CURARIFORM ANTAGONISTS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

GRAKOVSKY, I. (DECODED); DRAGANOV, V.; KARAKOV, V.; MAFU, N.; SHV, A.
PAS [REDACTED]; NAZEV, L.

Simultaneous recording of the arterial pressure, pulse rate, Korotkoff's tones and pressure of the cuff of the brachial artery by means of "tip" manometer. The device is called "Korotkoff".
1964-18 [REDACTED]

ANCHEV, N., prof.; KRUSTEV, B.; KIROV, St.; KOLAROV, G.; DUDUNOV, Zl.;
PAMPULOV, Zdr.

Geriatrics in oncological surgery. Khirurgiia 17 no.2:
233-234 '64.

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta, Sofiiia.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238920004-2"

PAMPURA, D.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., inzh.

Conversion of mechanical characteristics in a mine hoisting induction motor by means of a saturation choke in the stator circuit. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.5:64-78 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Donetskij industrial'nyj institut.
(Mine hoisting--Electric drive)
(Electric motors, Induction)

PAMPURA, N.F.

Using high-titanium scrap in place of ferrotitanium in the
production of low alloy steel. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:
75-76 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

PAMPURA, V.D.; AFONINA, G.G.

Hydrothermal argillation of granitoids near quartz-molybdenite
veins in the Shakhtaminskiy deposit (eastern Transbaikalia).
Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.2:344-347 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut geokhimii Sibirsckogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком D.S. Korshinskim.

KARPOV, I.K.; PAMPURA, V.D.

Calculation of the thermodynamic properties of muscovite and potassium feldspar based on experimental data. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no. 5:1156-1158 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted
January 20, 1965.

42. High-Voltage Electronic Stabilizer

"An Electronic High-Voltage Stabilizer," by V. I. Pampura, Institute of Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Avtomatika, No 1, 1957, pp 62-68

The electronic stabilizer described in this article is a complex stabilizer, since it is regulated from both the input and the output.

The first stage of the two-stage amplifier is a pentode-voltage-amplifier in the μ A-range. There is a voltage divider at the input of the first stage (the output of the stabilizer). The choice of the resistance R_2 of the voltage divider is described as highly important, and a formula for determining this choice is given.

The second stage of the amplifier is based on the double-triode difference voltage amplifier (with a common cathode resistor) which decreases the negative current feedback.

The electronic high-voltage stabilizer maybe employed in cases where high stability is essential. (U)

AUTHOR: Fampura, V.I.

Card 1 of 1

TITLE: ~~A New Amplifying Stage (Novyy kazal'nyy ustroystvo)~~

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika (Kiev), 1958, Nr. 1, pp 102-10. Ukraine SSR (U.R.)

ABSTRACT. A brief description of a circuit using two tubes in series, the grids are fed from separate windings on a common transformer (or in other ways e.g. resistance coupled). Full push-pull arrangements (four tubes) are also possible. Positive or negative feedback can be applied, so that high linearity or the generation of oscillations are possible. The main advantages are that linearity is improved by even-harmonic balance, that the stage current is constant and that the push-pull arrangement has twice the normal dynamic range. Since double tubes cannot be used unless they have separate cathodes, the tubes are required, so are rather complex interstage coupling, e.g. transformer. There are 4 figures and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION. Instytut elektronicheskiy An URSR (Electrical Eng. Institute of the Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED. April 10, 1958

Card 1/1

PAMPUR, V.I. (Kiyev)

Stability of single-stage aperiodic low-frequency electron
tube amplifiers. Avtom. i telem. 22 no.8:1123-1132 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Amplifiers (Electronics))

PAMPURQ, V.I.

Practical method for analyzing linear circuits. Mat. mod. i
elek. tsepi no.1:214-1. (Klub 16:1.)

PAMPURIK, B.

Hazards in pelotentan therapy. Lek. obzor 1 no. 1-2:42-45 May 1952.
(CIML 23:1)

1. Of the Surgical Department of Hantleva Hospital.

PAMPURIK, E.

Experiences with the diagnosis and therapy of dermoid cysts
of the nose in 7 patients. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no. 5
1980 280-283.

I. Klinika plastickéj chirurgie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v
Pražsia, feduci doc. MUDr. St. Demjen.
NOSE NEOPLASMS; (DERMOID CYST)

31991
S/142/61/004/004/012/018
E192/E382

9,2510 (1003, 1040, 1159)

AUTHOR: Pampuro, V.I.

TITLE: Influence of feedback on frequency-characteristics
of non-resonant amplifiers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
Radiotekhnika, v. 4, no. 4, 1961, 477 - 485

TEXT: The paper analyzes the influence of internal feedback paths on the amplitude and phase frequency characteristics of non-resonant amplifiers. The system considered can be represented by a generalized quadripole, shown in Fig. 1, which is driven by a generator having an internal impedance $Z_e = T/G_e$ and which feeds a load g_H . The matrix equation of this system is (Ref. 2 - Voyshvillo, G.V. - Low-frequency amplifiers based on vacuum tubes, Svyazizdat, 1959) X

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S/142/61/004/004/012/018
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Influence of feedback

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_a \\ I_b \\ I_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_e & -g_e & 0 \\ -g_e & Y_{11} + g_e & Y_{12} \\ 0 & Y_{21} & Y_{22} + g_H \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_a \\ U_b \\ U_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

from which it is seen that the voltage-transfer function of the system between the points b and c is:

$$K = \frac{U_c}{U_b} = - \frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + g_H} \quad (3)$$

while the overall transfer function is:

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$$K_E = \frac{U_c}{U_a} = \frac{\Delta_{ac}}{\Delta_{aa}} = \frac{g_e}{Y_{11} + g_e} \cdot \frac{K}{1 + \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{11} + g_e}, K} \quad (4)$$

where Δ_{rs} is the algebraic complement of the matrix of Eq. (2). Eq. (4) gives the relationship between K_E and K . It is seen that, in general, the feedback effect can be taken into account by employing Eq. (4). The case of an n-stage amplifier is then considered and the expression for its transfer function K is derived. The resulting formula is used to investigate in detail a two-stage and three-stage amplifier. The formulae for the three-stage amplifier are employed to investigate two practical circuits. The characteristics of these circuits are shown graphically. From the graphs it is seen that at high frequencies it is necessary to take into account

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the feedback due to the inter-electrode and stray capacitances of the system. This is particularly important when a three-stage RC amplifier is provided with a feedback loop between the output and input.

There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 8 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki
Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo
instituta (Department of Theoretical Principles
of Radio-engineering of Kiyev Order of Lenin
Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1960 (initially)
December 10, 1960 (after revision)

Card 4/4

PAMPURO, V.I.

Parallel feedback. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.2:257-264
Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki
Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Feedback (Electronics)) (Electric networks)

ACC NR: AP6032167

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/66/000/004/0100/0108

AUTHOR: Pampuro, V. I. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of time error in analog devices in the case of large variations in mean component parameter values

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 4, 1966, 100-108

TOPIC TAGS: error prediction, error statistics, circuit reliability, reliability theory

ABSTRACT: The errors in performance of electronic equipment, caused by variations in component parameters, are predicted on the basis of statistical analysis. The investigation of equipment errors can be carried out in three stages: 1) determination of the functional dependence of the output parameter A on the parameters of the components X .

$$A = f_1(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n). \quad (1)$$

It should be noted that such dependence is investigated using the pertinent signal constituents, rather than the whole signal; 2) determination of the functional dependence of the incremental changes of the output parameter on the incremental changes of the

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ACC NR: AP6032167

components' output parameters. For small increments, Taylor series can be used on function (1)

$$\delta A = Y_1 \delta X_1 + Y_2 \delta X_2 + \dots + Y_n \delta X_n, \quad (2)$$

where δA and δX_i are the incremental changes, and Y_i is the effect of the component X_i equal to

$$Y_i = \frac{\partial A}{\partial X_i} \Big|_{A_0} \frac{X_m}{A_0}. \quad (3)$$

Here, the zero index signifies the points about which the Taylor expansion is carried out; and 3) determination of the probabilistic dependence of the incremental change in the output parameter from the incremental changes in the component parameters

$$\delta A = f_2(\delta X_1, \delta X_2, \dots, \delta X_n). \quad (4)$$

which can be rewritten in the form

$$\delta A = x_1 \delta X_1 + x_2 \delta X_2 + \dots + x_n \delta X_n, \quad (5)$$

where x_i determine the extent of influence on the output parameter of the change in the random variable X_i near its mathematical expectation $M_{\delta X_i}$ for low values of standard deviation and constant incremental changes of all other random variables. The random variable δA is normally distributed and hence is fully described by its mathematical expectation and the variance

$$M_{\delta A} = \bar{x}_1 M_{\delta X_1} + \bar{x}_2 M_{\delta X_2} + \dots + \bar{x}_n M_{\delta X_n}; \quad (6)$$

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$$\sigma_{\delta A}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_{\delta X_i}^2 + 2 \sum_{i,j} Z_{ij} \bar{x}_i \bar{x}_j \sigma_{\delta X_i} \sigma_{\delta X_j}, \quad (7)$$

where Z_{ij} is the correlation coefficient of the variables δX_i and δX_j . The analysis of these processes with respect to time follows:

$$\delta A(t) = f_s [\delta X_1(t), \delta X_2(t), \dots, \delta X_n(t)], \quad (8)$$

which leads to the expressions $M[\delta A(t_s)] = M_{1s} M_{2s} \dots M_{ns} + M_{1s} M_{2s} \dots M_{ns} M_{ns}; \quad (9)$
 $s = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots,$

$$\sigma^2[\delta A(t_s)] = \sum_{i=1}^n (M_{is} \sigma_{\delta X_is})^2 + 2 \sum_{i,j} Z_{ij} M_{is} M_{js} \sigma_{\delta X_is} \sigma_{\delta X_js}; \quad s = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \quad (10)$$

analogous to (6,7). In this manner, if the numerical values of $M_{\delta X_is}$, $\sigma_{\delta X_is}$ are available for various values of s , the changes in systematic and random errors, due to time-related component changes, can be determined. It should be noted, that the systematic errors can be easily eliminated through calibration, whereas random errors grow with time and cannot be removed through calibration. An example is used to illustrate the methods described. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 23 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09,12/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec65/ ORIG REF: 010

Card 3/3

VLADIMIROV, P., st.vrach (Sofiya), PAMPUROV, L., vrach (Sofiya)

Intermediate medical personnel in the sector hospital. Med.
sestra 17 no.7:14-17 J1'58 (MIRA 11:7)
(HOSPITALS--STAFF)

L 62538-65 EPA(s)-2/EAT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWF(w)/EWP(t) Pt-7 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017605

UR/0136/65/000/007/0070/C074
669.295

32
31
B

AUTHOR: Vaynshteyn, G. M.; Bobylev, V. M.; Pampushko, N. A.

TITLE: Melting of titanium obtained by thermal reduction with sodium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 7, 1965, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: hydrometallurgically obtained titanium, vacuum arc furnace, high gas content, glow discharge, explosion danger, degassed titanium briquet, consumable electrode

ABSTRACT: The titanium obtained by thermal reduction with sodium has a higher gas content than the titanium obtained by thermal reduction with magnesium, since, instead of being subjected to vacuum separation, it is obtained by hydrometallurgical treatment with a weak HCl solution and, in this case, powder fractions of the <1.25 mm size predominate (30-40%). Owing to these features, the vacuum arc furnace melting of the titanium obtained by thermal reduction with sodium involves the release of greater quantities of H₂, NaCl, and sorbed gases, causing the spattering of the metal. This results in a smaller stability of arc combustion and

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the appearance of glow discharge throughout the furnace space. The gas current that forms contributes to the entrainment of the titanium dust into the vacuum system. The intensive boiling of the bath and spattering of the metal as well as the dissociation of NaCl cause the surface of the vacuum chamber and vacuum system to be bespattered with titanium, sodium chloride, titanium dust, and metallic sodium. The last two components may, on contact with air moisture, ignite and lead to an explosion. In this connection, the authors experimented with the melting of briquetted titanium (degassed and nondegassed sintered briquets 60 mm in diameter, 40 mm in height, weighing 200-240 g, with a volumetric weight of 2 g/cm³). The charging of such briquets into the furnace eliminated the difficulties previously caused by the presence of fine powder in the burden. The quality of fusion of the melt was uniform, and the spattering was reduced to a more satisfactory limit. Each pair of the thus obtained consumable electrodes was welded together and remelted into an ingot; inspection by means of an ultrasonic flaw finder revealed no defects in the ingots. It is noteworthy that, given identical strength

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L 62538-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017605

properties, the plastic properties of the titanium obtained by thermal reduction with sodium are superior to those of the titanium obtained by thermal reduction with magnesium. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NM, MT

NR REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

KC
3/3

PAMPUTIS, N.P. (Yaroslavl')

Relation of thyroid function recovery to the amount of tissue left
following surgery for thyrotoxicosis [with summary in English].
Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.6:41-51 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.A. Troitskiy)
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.Ye. Yarygin).
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, surgery,
relation of amount of tissue left to funct.
recovery (Rus))

PAMPUTIS, N.P. (Yaroslavl')

Biochemical changes in blood of patients undergoing surgery
for thyrotoxicosis. Klin.med. 37 no.6:81-88 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof.A.A.Troit-
skiy) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof.N.Ye.
Yarygin).

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, blood in
preop. & postop. biochem. studies (Rus))

PAMPUTIS, N. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Surgical treatment of thyroid-
oxidosis." Ivanova, 1960. 20 pp including cover; (Ivanovo State Medical
Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 139)

AMPUTIS, N.P.

Diagnosis and treatment of acute and subacute inflammations
of the thyroid gland. Probl. endok. i gorm. II no.5:26-27
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Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted January 1,
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PAMUKKI, Adolf, mgr

Iron ore management in Great Britain. Wiad hut 16 no.10:
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PAMUCKI, Adolf, dr

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PAMUCKI, Adolf, dr

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Sorbition of ballbearing races. I. V. Dubrovskii and M. F. Panukhin. *Ural. Met.*, No. 3, 14 (1944), and *Chem. Ztbl.* 1941, I, 110.—The carbide, arranged in ball bearing race material in a netlike fashion, caused a loss of 43-45% of the material. This loss can be prevented by cooling the races from the rolling temp. (920 °F.) to 650-700° in compressed air, i. e., 140°/210° per min., followed by cooling to room temp. in a pack-bread pit, i. e., 200-250° per hr. This treatment is followed by soft annealing over 40°. It results in a uniform structure of the steel. The austenite conversion is shifted thereby to a lower temp., 620°, and the carbide cannot segregate on the grain boundaries, since the austenite decomposes almost simultaneously throughout the entire crystal.
M. Hirsch

PAMUKOV, Dimitur, d-r.

The ruse. Prir i znanie 14 no. 7:15 S '61.

PAMUKOV, Dimitur, d-r

Medicinal plants. Prir i znanie 15 no.2:15-11 P '62.

PAMUKOV, Dimitur B., d-r

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(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

PAMUKOV, Dimitur P., d-r

The red centaury Erythrea centaurium Pers. Prir i znanie It
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PETROLEUM.

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PAMULA, A.

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(PETROL SI GAZE, Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1955. Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC.
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

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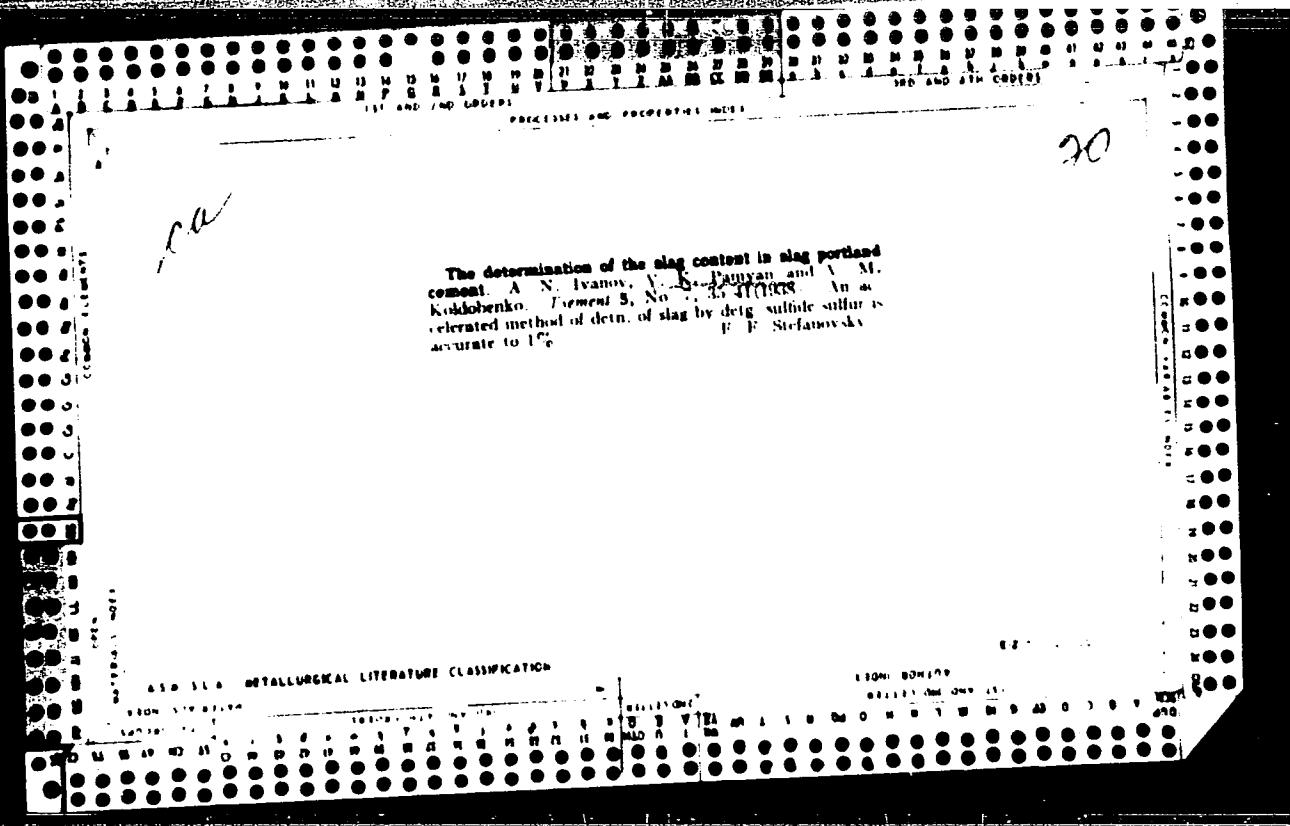
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Inst : Not given.
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14
The simultaneous grinding of granulated slag and cement clinker. A. N. Ivanov and V. K. Paranyan. Izmerit 1959, No. 4, p. 613. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Moscow, 1959, No. 8. Slag is ground faster than clinker; the smaller productivity of the mills in the grinding of slag-portland cement (as compared with the grinding of portland cement) is attributed to the obstructing action of the small particles of slag on the grinding of the cement clinker. The resistance of slag to grinding is increased greatly by increased moisture content of the slag. The components of the slag-portland cement mixtures are selected on the basis of the grinding curves obtained separately for each component. The coarse ground (after leaving the mill) contains less slag and the "flour" contains more slag than do the aggregates entering the mill. W. R. Henn



PAMYATI

25950

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PAMYATI, PETPA ALEKSANDROVICH

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Pamyati Sergeya Alekseevicha Zakharova.
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IOFFE, E.F., inzhener; GRUZDEV, A.V., inzhener; KLEMENT'YEV, D.P.,
inzhener; MOS'KIN, V.S., inzhener.

On the organization of service for district substations. Elek.
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1. Azenergo (for Nikolayeva, Pamyatnykh and Makhmurov).
2. Donbassenergo (for Musatov and Danyelian). 3. Mosenergo (for
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(Electric substations)

NIKOLAYEVA, N.V., inzhener; PAMYATNYKH, A.S., inzhener; MUSATOV, T.P.,
inzhener; MAKHMUROV, L.D., inzhener; DANYELIAN, G.E., inzhener;
IOFFE, E.F., inzhener; GRUZDEV, A.V., inzhener; KLEMENT'YEV, D.P.,
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(Electric substations)

PAMYATNYKH, A.S., inzh.

Switching-over of 35 kv. electric power transmission lines to operation
on a nominal 110 kv. voltage. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:91-92 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Electric power distribution)

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1. Rechal'nik ot dela truda i zarabotnoy platy Dzhekskazganskogo
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(Dzhekskazgan--Copper mines and mining--Production standards)

SAZONOV, T.P.; BULYNKO, Ye.S., PINOGENOV, V.N.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P.; PAMYATNIKH,
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Chelyabinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

PAN, F.Ya

POSPELOV, G.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAPIN, S.S.; BELOUS, N.Kh.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KINE, O.G.; VAKHRUSHEV, V.A.; SHAPIRO, I.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALUGIN, A.S.; MUKHIN, A.S.; GARNETS, N.A.; SPEYT, Yu.A.; SELIVESTROVA, M.I.; RUTKEVICH, V.G.; BYKOV, G.P.; NIKONOV, N.I.; SAKOVICH, K.G.; MEDVEDKOV, V.I.; ALADYSHEKIN, A.S.; PAN, F.Ya.; RUSANOV, M.G.; YAZBUTIS, E.A.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, Yu.V.; SAVITSKIY, G.Ye.; PRODANCHUK, A.D.; LYSENKO, P.A.; LEBEDIEV, T.I.; KAMENSKAYA, T.Ya.; MASLENNIKOV, A.I.; PIPAR, R.; DODIN, A.L.; MITROPOL'SKIY, A.S.; LUKIN, V.A.; ZIMIN, S.S.; KOREL', V.G.; DEEBIKOV, I.V.; BARDIN, I.P., akademik, nauchnyy red.; GOHBACHEV, T.F., nauchnyy red.; YEROFEEYEV, N.A., nauchnyy red.; NEKRASOV, N.N., nauchnyy red.; SKOBNIKOV, M.L., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOV-VERIN, S.S., nauchnyy red. [deceased]; STRUMILIN, S.G., akademik, nauchnyy red.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.B., nauchnyy red.; CHINAKAL, N.A., nauchnyy red.; SLEDZYUK, P.Ye., red.toma; SOKOLOV, G.A., red.toma; BOLDYREV, G.P., red.; VOGMAN, D.A., red.; KASATKIN, P.F., red.; KUDASHEVA, I.G., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Iron-ore deposits of the Altai-Sayan region] Zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniya Altay-Saianskoi gornoi oblasti. Vol.1. Book 1. [Geology]
(Continued on next card)

POSPOLOV, G.L.---(Continued) Card 2.

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(MIRA 12:2)

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Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (for Vakhrushhev, Pospelov.) 4. Zapadno-
Sibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Sakovich). 5. Krasnoyarskoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Pan). 6. Zapadno-Sibirskiy geologo-
razvedochnyy trest Chermetrazvedka (for Prodanchuk). 7. Sibirskiy geo-
fizicheskiy trest (for Pipar). 8. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-
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SOW/2172

PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

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Na obzore: F.Ye. Sladkov, and G.A. Solntsev. Izd. of Series: 1.7.
M. A. Beliaeva, A. P. Bocharov, V. P. Kartashov, Academician, S.P. Gorobcov,
V. I. Kostylev, N. A. Savchenko, G. I. Matrosov, G. I. Poplavskij, M. I.
Sokolov, M. I. Stepanov, G. S. Stepanova-Versh (Demosed), G. A. Sosulin,
V. D. Starikov, F. Ye. Strelkov, S. S. Tikhonov, V. B. Tolubanov, V. A. Chilkoval, and I. S. Sheptsov
Kremlevka. Akademika V. D. Radikeva. Red. Izd.: V. P. Sladkov, G. A. Sosulin, and I. S. Sheptsov.
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This book is intended for structural, geological and mining geologists,
geophysicists and mineralogists, and industrial planners.
366) Geograph. and Mineralog. Institute and Institute of
Geology. This work pertains to be the first attempt to review and summarize all
material that has been published on the iron-ore deposits of the Altay-
Sayan'ye oblast'. Since the last 20 years, this area, the work reports to
have been one of the most important iron-ore bases in the Soviet Union.
The main characteristic of the economic aspects of the geography and geology of the
Altay-Sayan'ye is the enormous amount of literature available. The general
geological report presents a qualitative and quantitative (as of January 1,
1967) analysis of the resources and evaluates the prospects and possibilities
for further development of the Altay-Sayan'ye iron-ore base. The genetic
characteristics of the various mineralization of the area are described. Extensive
information on the genesis of individual deposits, compliance, and regions is
provided, and a general genetic description of mineralization in the Altay-
Sayan'ye region is given. There is a historical account of the exploration
development of the region, and the development of concepts on the genetic
mineralization in the areas. The following scientists participated in the
preparation and writing of this volume: G.I. Poplavskij, G.S. Lepikhin, N.B. Tolokno,
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B. A. Shchegolev, V. A. Skuratov, V. I. Volkov, V. A. Kostylev, N. A. Gerasimov, N. A. Strelkov,
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V. I. Tikhonov, V. I. Stepanov, V. I. Danzig, V. I. Glazkov, N. I. Slobodcev, N. I. Seleznevo,
V. I. Nikulin,
A. I. Malenichenko, and R. Popov of the Siberian Geological Trust, V.A. Lukin
A. S. Voznesenskij, A. S. Mikhalevich and V. I. Nikulin of the Mininskas Metalurgical Combine, S.S. Chalin
of the Mining Administration of the Mininskas Metalurgical Combine, V.A. Lukin
of the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute, V. I. Nikulin of the Institute of the Siberian Mineralogical Institute. There are 103 diagrams,
including insert maps and 10 tables. There are 271 references, all Soviet.

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V.I.; KRIVENKO, A.P.; LUCHITSKIY, I.V.; PAN, F.YA.; PETROV,
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IAU, I.O.

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Antineoplastic action of the peptide-like compound p-di(2-chlorethyl)
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21-5-12/26

AUTHORS:

Kocherzhinskiy, Yu.A. (Kocherzhyns'kyy, Yu.O.)
and Pan, V.M.

TITLE:

On the Nature of the Superhardness of Steel in Electrical
Tempering (K voprosu o prirode sverkhvysokosti stali pri
elektrozakalke)

PERIODICAL:

Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 474-
477 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this research, steel of the γ 8 grade (0.76% of C, 0.24% of Mn, 0.32% of Si, 0.012% of P and 0.014% of S) was tempered by heating with electric current of 50 cps frequency. The rate of heating was about $1,000^{\circ}\text{sec}^{-1}$ and the rate of cooling of the sample surface in running water was $12,000^{\circ}\text{sec}^{-1}$ which ensured rapid tempering. On the basis of dilatometric and thermal curves, shown in Figure 2, the degree of ferrite transformation was calculated with intervals of 0.01 sec and the graph of transformation $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ was drawn, which is shown in Figure 3. As can be seen from the curve 1 in Figure 3, the hardness of steel rises and reaches a peak in 0.07 sec. Then hardness decreases beginning from 0.1 sec up to 0.2 sec and later on remains constant. The transformation $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ is accompanied by the simultaneous dissolution of carbide, that is, the replacement of ferrite by martensite in the steel

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SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; KOCHERZHINSKIY, Yu.A.: PAN, V.M.; SHURIN, A.K.

Investigating chromium-niobium-vanadium alloys. Issl. po zharopr.
splav. 3:168-177 '58, (MIRA 11:11)
(Chromium-niobium-vanadium alloys—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

SOV/120-1-4-1

AUTHOR: Svechnikov, V.N.,
Pan, V.M.
Shurin, A.K.

TITLE: Effect of Phosphorus and Arsenic on the lattice parameter
and hardness of α -Iron (Vliyanije fosfora i arsena na
parametr kristallicheskoy reshetki i tverdost' al'fa-zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol. 14
Nr 4, pp 662-664 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: High purity electrolytic iron was used for the preparation of the experimental Fe-P and Fe-As alloys melted in vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg) in the former, and in argon in the latter case. The alloying elements were introduced in the form of master alloys of the eutectic composition (10.5% P or 30% As) prepared by powder metallurgy methods (sintered in evacuated quartz ampoules). No losses of the alloying elements occurred on smelting, and the carbon content of the Fe-P and Fe-As alloys was 0.004 - 0.010% and 0.016 - 0.020% respectively. To remove the segregation effects the

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Effect of Phosphorus and Arsenic on the Lattice Parameter and Hardness of α -Iron

alloys were subjected to a homogenising diffusion annealing treatment in the single (α or γ) phase temperature region. The powder specimens for the X-ray analysis prepared by filing were annealed for 2 hrs at 800-1050°C, i.e. in the α -phase region, and cooled rapidly. For determining the macro and micro-hardness numbers, the Vickers hardness testing machine (10 kg load) and a PMT-3 micro-hardness tester (0.02 kg load) were used. The results of the X-ray measurements reproduced graphically show that the lattice parameter of α -iron is decreased by phosphorus (Fig.1) and increased by arsenic addition (Fig.2). Deviation from the additivity law, negative in the former and positive in the latter case, was observed. Values of the lattice parameter of the α -phase in alloys annealed in the two-phase region are also given. (The Fe-P alloys were annealed at 400, 650, 835 and 1000°C for 150, 45, 3 and 1.5 hrs respectively, the annealing conditions for the Fe-As alloys being 400, 650,

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